

## **Biographies of Phasmatologists – 6. Klaus Günther.**

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### **Abstract**

Klaus Günther (1907–1975) was a prolific phasmid taxonomist. His life and phasmid work is outlined. He described 24 new genera and 146 new species or subspecies of Phasmida and illustrated most of those species. His arrangement of the families, subfamilies and tribes of phasmids (1953) remained almost unchanged for 50 years.

### **Keywords**

Phasmida, Phasmatologist, Klaus Günther, Biography.

### **Klaus Günther (1907–1975)**

Klaus Günther was born in Wilmersdorf, Berlin on 7th October 1907. His father, Alfred Günther was a Landgerichtspräsident: the president of a district court. He married Elfriede Volprecht and they had three children: Klaus and his twin brother, Ulrich and a younger brother Eberhard. Their mother died when Eberhard was born in 1911.

Günther studied Zoology, Botany, Geography, Chemistry and Numismatics in Berlin. In his dissertation he worked on the mouthparts of Crustaceans. Beside his studies he started publishing papers on entomology, mostly with a faunistic-biogeographical background. From 1934 onwards he was the leader of the entomological department of the Museum für



Tierkunde in Dresden. From 1942 on he also headed the numismatic museum. He kept both positions until 1946. Günther married his second wife, Hildegard Kaufhold, in 1935.

In 1948 he moved to the Institute of Genetics at the Humboldt-University of Berlin. From 1957 he was professor at the Zoological Institute of the Freie Universität Berlin. Between 1934 and 1944 he was the chief editor of the entomological journal “Iris”. Günther was mainly interested in evolution and biogeography. He was also interested in ecology, and he created the term “ecological niche”, which is nowadays well known, but hardly attributed to him. In his numerous works on the skulls of fishes he concentrated on functional anatomy, especially of deep-sea fish. He is the author of several important works on medieval coins.

In his private life Günther loved to travel to Greece. His second wife, Hildegard, died in January 1969 and in February of 1970 he married Waltraut Wolf. Shortly after remarrying, Günther retired early, in the middle of 1970, because of increasing health problems. In spite of this he kept on working, but because of his early death he could not finish many of the works he had started. Klaus Günther died in Berlin on 1st August 1975 at the age of 67.

Urich (1975) lists 130 zoological papers, mainly on phasmids and other orthopteroid insects, weevils, behaviour and skull anatomy of fish, published by Günther, and 20 on ancient to early medieval coins and cultural history. This list does not include chapters written to be included in other peoples’ books.

### **Günther’s phasmid publications**

Between 1928 and 1953 Günther published 33 papers that dealt with phasmids: 26 dealt solely with phasmids while seven included other insects, mainly Orthoptera and earwigs. After 1953 he contributed chapters on phasmids to three books, one was a short chapter in which he described one new species in *South African Animal Life* (Günther, 1956a), the other two were different editions of a book on genitalia (Günther, 1956b & 1970). For a full list of

his phasmid works see the reference and bibliography at the end of this paper.

With such a large output, it is inevitable that there are some mistakes in some of his papers. Some examples of transcription or printer's errors are given below.

### **The Phasmids of Günther**

Günther has been the most prolific phasmid taxonomist since Brunner von Wattenwyl and Josef Redtenbacher produced their three-part monograph in 1906-1908. He described 24 new genera and 146 new species or subspecies of phasmids; all but one described between 1928 and 1944, the exception being a single species in 1956.

Unlike many earlier authors, Günther illustrated almost every new species that he described, although many of the illustrations were limited to just part of the insect. Notable exceptions are his papers of 1938 and 1943; each contain only one illustration, and that in his 1938 paper is not of a new species. His two largest papers (1929, 1931) are indexed.

He worked on phasmids from most areas of the world. He did a significant amount of work on particular regions: Borneo (1932a, 1932b, 1932d, 1932e, 1935a, 1943a, 1944), New Guinea (1929, 1930b, 1936, 1937a), Oceania (1931, 1933, 37b), Celebes (1935c, 1939b), China, (1940b), South America (1930a, 1932f, 1940a). He also produced a large revision of the genus *Lonchodes* (1932c) and a comprehensive work on the families, subfamilies and tribes (1953).

Günther's arrangement of the higher taxa hardly altered for almost 50 years. It was used by Bradley and Galil (1977) as the basis for their keys to families, subfamilies and tribes; even today these remain the most recent comprehensive keys available, although there have been a number of significant changes in the past decade.

Günther published a number of synonyms, many of which are clearly wrong. He had a tendency to synonymise species just on the basis of the description, without examining the original specimens, particularly in the wingless phasmids. A striking example of this is with *Datames oileus* (Westwood, 1859), Günther (1934: 76) synonymised six other species with *oileus*. Although he had almost certainly not examined most of the original specimens (if any), he presumably assumed that they were just one variable species. In fact some of these seven species are so different that they are currently placed in three different genera (*Dares*, *Orestes*, & *Pylaemenes*)!

### **Notes on some specimens described by Günther**

Most of the material described by Günther is in the museums he indicated. However, some of the material that he borrowed from other museums was not returned, Günther retained some duplicates. Specimens from at least one of his phasmid papers, including type specimens, have been destroyed. The 36 specimens of South American material that Günther (1932f) recorded and sent back to the Apolinar María Collection in Colombia was destroyed by a fire on 10th April 1942 (Yenny Rosas, *pers. com.*); this included the type specimens of two species: *Xera apolinari* Günther, 1932 and *Libethra tenuis* Günther, 1932.

Otte & Brock (2005) state that material of Günther's that should be in Calcutta has been lost; however, this is not the case: 22 of Günther's types are present in the Calcutta collection (Bragg & Mukherjee, in prep.) Furthermore, six of Günther's type specimens from Calcutta museum are now in Dresden Museum, having been retained by Günther (Zompro, 2003). With the exception of one male *Menexenus tenmalainus*, all Günther's types from Calcutta therefore still exist.

The majority of Günther's type material is housed in the museums of Hamburg and Dresden (Zompro, 2002, 2003).

**New genera described by Günther**

Günther described 24 new genera and also produced another generic name by mistake. The mistake appears to be a transcription error by Günther. The name *Poecilobactron* (Günther, 1953: 556) is a mixture of the genus and species name of a species, *Thaumatobactron poecilosoma*, which he described in 1929. The new genera that he described are listed alphabetically below.

*Acanthograeffea* Günther, 1931: 760.

*Cylindomena* Günther, 1935b: 139.

*Dagys* Günther, 1935c: 3.

*Echinothorax* Günther, 1931: 757.

*Elicius* Günther, 1935c: 16.

*Eubias* Günther, 1935c: 21.

*Kalocorinnis* Günther, 1944: 77.

*Korinnis* Günther, 1932a: 66.

*Lobophasma* Günther, 1935b: 139.

*Miroceramia* Günther, 1934a: 283.

*Moritasgus* Günther, 1935c: 19.

*Mortites* Günther, 1935c: 13.

*Mylothrus* Günther, 1935c: 18.

*Nesiophasma* Günther, 1934d: 5.

*Ommatopseudes* Günther, 1942: 323 (footnote)

*Oreophasma* Günther, 1929: 659.

*Otraleus* Günther, 1935c: 28.

*Paraloxopsis* Günther, 1932b: 317.

*Pericentropsis* Günther, 1936: 336.

*Pseudopromachus* Günther, 1929: 745.

*Pterolibethra* Günther, 1940a: 498.

*Sinophasma* Günther, 1940b: 240.

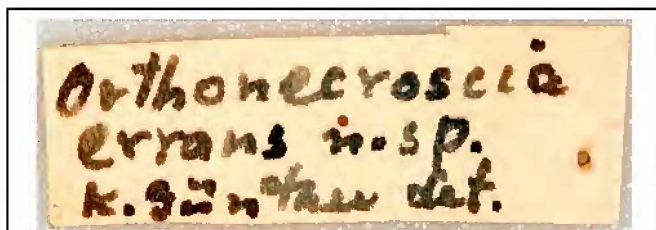
*Thaumatobactron* Günther, 1929: 663.

*Woodlarkia* Günther, 1931: 754.

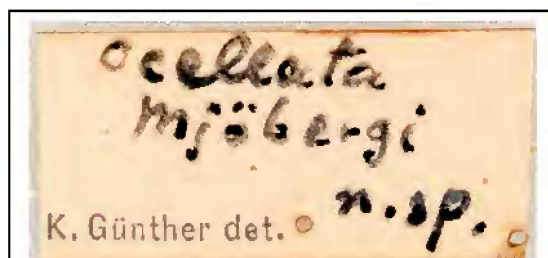
**New species and subspecies described by Günther**

Günther described 146 new species and subspecies.

An example of a copying error in species names by Günther is with the name *Calvisia axillaris*; it appears on the label of one of the type series of specimens that was described as *Calvisia nigroaxillaris* Günther, 1943; this was further complicated by Günther listing the wrong number of specimens for this species (Bragg, 1996: 112; Bragg, 2001: 710). However, an error in his 1929 paper is probably the printer's error: *Lopaphus bügersi* (Günther, 1929: 697) should read *Lopaphus bürgersi*, the first "r" has been missed out; the species is clearly named after the expedition leader Dr. Bürgers, and the name is correctly spelt in the contents list on page 600. Since the German letter "ü" does not exist in Latin, the ICZN Code modifies the spelling to *buergersi*. However, the umlaut is only changed when used in German words; Günther (1935) used *mjöbergi* to name a species after Dr. Eric Mjöberg who was Swedish, so the spelling of the specific name should be *mjöbergi*, not *mjoebergi*.



**Fig. 2.** Fully hand written determination label.



**Fig. 3.** Printed determination label.

Below are lists of the species and subspecies described by Günther. The new species are arranged alphabetically by species name within each year group, the genus is given in brackets; new subspecies are listed under the list of species.

**1928**

*rex* (*Eucarcharus*) .....1928: 218, with drawing on page 220.

### 1929 species

<i>annulatus</i> ( <i>Hermarchus</i> ).....	1929: 689.	<i>olbiotyphus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 646, fig 12.
<i>biroi</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 736.	<i>oreitrephes</i> ( <i>Hermarchus</i> ).....	1929: 687, pl. 6.
<i>bürgersi</i> ( <i>Lopaphus</i> ).....	1929: 697.	<i>pachynotus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 657, pl. 5.1.
<i>bürgersi</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 641, fig 9.	<i>paradoxus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 651.
<i>doederleini</i> ( <i>Graeffea</i> ).....	1929: 684, fig 3.1-2.	<i>parvulus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 637, fig 5.
<i>dyselius</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 654, fig 14.	<i>poecilosoma</i> ( <i>Thaumatobactron</i> ).....	1929: 663, ..... fig 16-17 & pl. 7.1-2.
<i>elegans</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 634, fig 2, pl. 1.1-2.	<i>polyacanthum</i> ( <i>Oreophasma</i> ).....	1929: 659.
<i>epombrus</i> ( <i>Neocles</i> ).....	1929: 696.	<i>rammei</i> ( <i>Periphetes</i> ).....	1929: 661, pl. 2.1 & 2.2.
<i>excellens</i> ( <i>Sipyloidea</i> ).....	1929: 693, pl. 1.4.	<i>ramuensis</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 735.
<i>flavostriatus</i> ( <i>Dimorphodes</i> ).....	1929: 677.	<i>riparius</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 633, fig 1.
<i>gibbosus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 653, ..... fig 13 & pl. 7.5.	<i>scharreri</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 639, fig 8, pl. 1.3.
<i>gracilis</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 635, figs 3-4.	<i>velatus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 655 fig 15.
<i>mirus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 644, figs 10-11.	<i>xanthopteryx</i> ( <i>Apterrhidaeus</i> )...	1929: 681, pl. 2.3-4.
<i>neglectus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 648.	<i>zernyi</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 638, figs 6-7.
<i>nigrogranulatus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ) ...	1929: 647, pl.7.4.		

### 1929 subspecies

<i>vepres flabellatus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 649, pl. 5.2 n.ssp. of <i>N. vepres</i> (Brunner, 1907).
<i>vepres olivaceus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1929: 650. n.ssp. of <i>N. vepres</i> (Brunner, 1907).
<i>coriacea maluensis</i> ( <i>Eurycantha</i> ).....	1929: 673. n.ssp. of <i>E. coriacea</i> Redtenbacher, 1908.
<i>prostasis dorsatus</i> ( <i>Dimorphodes</i> ).....	1929: 676. n.ssp. of <i>D. prostasis</i> Westwood, 1859.
<i>galbanus monticola</i> ( <i>Erastus</i> ).....	1929: 681. n.ssp. of <i>E. galbanus</i> Redtenbacher, 1908.

### 1930 species

<i>acanthonota</i> ( <i>Ocnophila</i> ).....	1930a: 567, fig 9.	<i>posthumus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1930b: 747, figs 7-8.
<i>dendrokomus</i> ( <i>Mirophasma</i> ).....	1930a: 560, figs. 3-4.	<i>reticulata</i> ( <i>Sipyloidea</i> ).....	1930b: 735, fig 3.
<i>exiguus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ).....	1930b: 747, fig 1.	<i>viridimaculatus</i> ( <i>Stratocles</i> ).....	1930a: 561, fig 5.
<i>gymnota</i> ( <i>Jeremia</i> ).....	1930a: 568, fig 10.	<i>xanthotaenidium</i> ( <i>Pseudophasma</i> )..	1930a: 563, fig 6.
<i>mayri</i> ( <i>Thaumatobactron</i> ).....	1930b: 732, fig. 2.		

### 1930 subspecies

<i>erringtoniae novaeguineae</i> ( <i>Haaniella</i> ).....	1930b: 737, figs 4-5. n.ssp. of <i>H. erringtoniae</i> (Redtenbacher, 1906).
<i>hosei papuanus</i> ( <i>Lonchodes</i> ).....	1930b: 739, fig 6. n.ssp. of <i>L. hosei</i> Kirby, 1896.

### 1931

<i>modesta</i> ( <i>Acanthograeffea</i> ).....	1931: 777, fig. 2.	<i>meridionalis</i> ( <i>Ophicrania</i> ).....	1931: 779, fig. 3.
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### 1932

<i>apolinari</i> ( <i>Xera</i> ).....	1932f: 227, pl. 9.9.	<i>potameis</i> ( <i>Korinnis</i> ).....	1932a: 67, fig. 1.
<i>korystes</i> ( <i>Paraloxopsis</i> ).....	1932b: 318, fig. 1.	<i>tenuis</i> ( <i>Libethra</i> ).....	1932f: 246, pl. 10.8 & 11.25-26.
<i>montis rajae</i> ( <i>Apora</i> ).....	1932d: 265, fig. 4.	<i>titschacki</i> ( <i>Galactea</i> ).....	1932e: 153.
<i>oreibates</i> ( <i>Orthonecroschia</i> ).....	1932a: 71, fig 2.	<i>winkleri</i> ( <i>Galactea</i> ).....	1932e: 149, figs 1 & 2.

### 1933

<i>australe</i> ( <i>Phasmotaenionema</i> ).....	1933: 155, figs. 1-4.
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**1934 species**

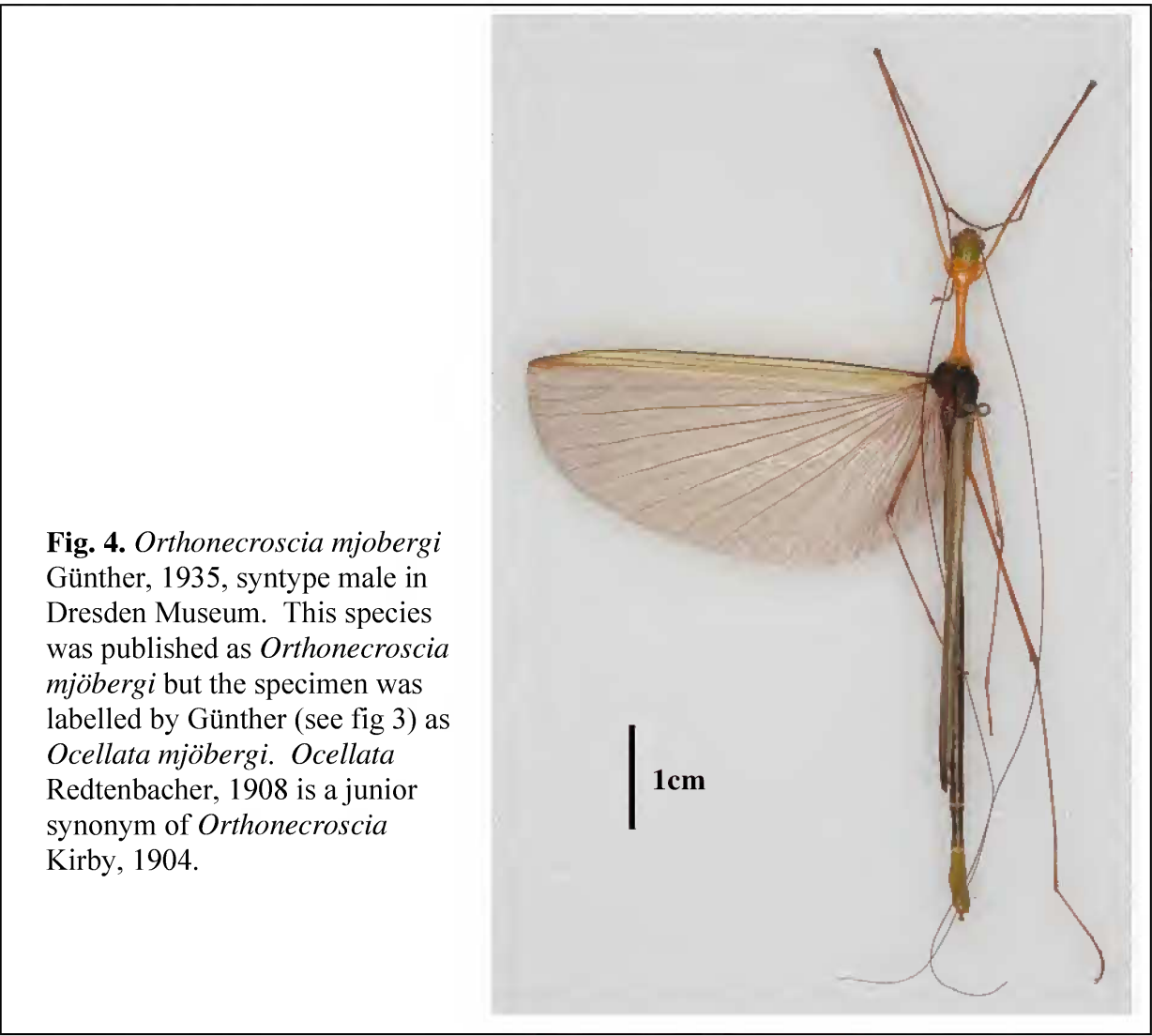
*eremothocus* (*Nesiophasma*)..... 1934d: 6, fig 1. | *perminutus* (*Neopromachus*) ..... 1934a: 286.  
*exigua* (*Parasipyoidea*).....1934c: 528, fig 1. | *pterobrimus* (*Miroceramia*) ..... 1934a: 284, fig 1.

**1934 subspecies**

*insularis verrucifer* (*Leprocaulus*) ..... 1934b: 82. n.ssp. of *L. insularis* (Kirby, 1896).  
*insularis talaudiensis* (*Leprocaulus*)..... 1934b: 79. n.ssp. of *L. insularis* (Kirby, 1896).

**1935**

<i>athlius</i> ( <i>Eubias</i> ) .....1935c: 22. pl. 2.14	<i>monticola</i> ( <i>Necroscia</i> )..... 1935a: 17, figs 3a & 3b.
<i>balia</i> ( <i>Dagys</i> ).....1935c: 3, pl. 1.1.	<i>obsolefactum</i> ( <i>Prisomera</i> ) .....1935c: 4, fig.
<i>celebensis</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> )..... 1935c: 14.	<i>oligarches</i> ( <i>Mylothrus</i> ) ..... 1935c: 18.
<i>chloë</i> ( <i>Necroscia</i> ) .....1935a: 20, fig. 5a & 5b.	<i>parastatidon</i> ( <i>Periphetes</i> ) .....1935c: 11. fig.
<i>enarges</i> ( <i>Mortites</i> )..... 1935c: 13.	<i>potameis</i> ( <i>Necroscia</i> ) ..... 1935a: 19, fig 4.
<i>epidicus</i> ( <i>Menexenus</i> ).....1935c: 5, pl. 1.3.	<i>rammei</i> ( <i>Nescicroa</i> ) ..... 1935c: 26.
<i>hariola</i> ( <i>Sipyoidea</i> ) .....1935c: 23, pl. 2.15.	<i>scalprifera</i> ( <i>Cylindomena</i> ).....1935b: 139, fig 5a & 5b.
<i>heinrichi</i> ( <i>Carausius</i> ) .....1935c: 6, pl. 1.4.	<i>sjostedti</i> ( <i>Presbistus</i> ) .....1935a: 5, fig. 1.
<i>heinrichi</i> ( <i>Nescicroa</i> ) .....1935c: 25, pl.2.17.	<i>stresemanni</i> ( <i>Moritasgus</i> ) ..... 1935c: 20 pl. 2.13.
<i>hypsimelethrus</i> ( <i>Otraleus</i> ) .....1935c: 28, pl.2.18.	<i>tenella</i> ( <i>Necroscia</i> ).....1935c: 24, pl. 2.16.
<i>microbasileus</i> ( <i>Elicius</i> ) ..... 1935c: 17.	<i>tibangensis</i> ( <i>Necrosciodes</i> ).... 1935a: 21, figs 6a & 6b.
<i>mjöbergi</i> ( <i>Orthonecroscia</i> ) ..... 1935a: 23, figs 7a-b.	<i>willemsei</i> ( <i>Parapygirhynchus</i> ).... 1935b: 125 figs. 2-4.



**Fig. 4.** *Orthonecroscia mjobergi* Günther, 1935, syntype male in Dresden Museum. This species was published as *Orthonecroscia mjobergi* but the specimen was labelled by Günther (see fig 3) as *Ocellata mjobergi*. *Ocellata* Redtenbacher, 1908 is a junior synonym of *Orthonecroscia* Kirby, 1904.

### 1936

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|--|---|
| <i>aculeata</i> ( <i>Pericentropsis</i> )..... 1936: 336, fig. 13. | <i>laetus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> )..... 1936: 331, fig 9.  |
| <i>echinata</i> ( <i>Trapezaspis</i> )..... 1936: 335, fig. 12.    | <i>robusta</i> ( <i>Sipyloidea</i> )..... 1936: 343, fig. 17. |
| <i>extraordinarius</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ) ..1936: 326, fig 1. |   |

### 1937

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>carli</i> ( <i>Heterocopus</i> ) ..... 1937a: 83, figs. 1-2.     | <i>leveri</i> ( <i>Ophicrania</i> ) ..... 1937b: 5, fig. 3.     |
| <i>injucundus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> )..... 1937a: 93.           | <i>schlaginhaufeni</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ) ..... 1937a: 91. |
| <i>iuxtavelatus</i> ( <i>Neopromachus</i> ) ..... 1937a: 88, fig 2. |   |

### 1938

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|--|---|
| <i>acanthonotus</i> ( <i>Sipyloidea</i> ) ..... 1938: 138. | <i>lobatipes</i> ( <i>Ignacia</i> )..... 1938: 124.     |
| <i>annandalei</i> ( <i>Asceles</i> ) ..... 1938: 136.      | <i>nitida</i> ( <i>Sipyloidea</i> )..... 1938: 137.     |
| <i>errans</i> ( <i>Korinnis</i> )..... 1938: 125.          | <i>ocellata</i> ( <i>Sosibia</i> )..... 1938: 139.      |
| <i>errans</i> ( <i>Orthonecrosia</i> ) ..... 1938: 140.    | <i>tenmalainus</i> ( <i>Menexenus</i> )..... 1938: 127. |
| <i>glaber</i> ( <i>Asceles</i> )..... 1938: 135.           |   |

### 1939 species

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|--|---|
| <i>aberrans</i> ( <i>Staelonchodes</i> ) ..... 1939b: 77, fig 15.  | <i>nodosum</i> ( <i>Prisomera</i> ) ..... 1939b: 79, fig.16-17.     |
| <i>aptera</i> ( <i>Hemiplastra</i> )..... 1939b: 90, fig 21-22.    | <i>sarasinorum</i> ( <i>Menexenus</i> ).... 1939b: 70, figs 10-11.  |
| <i>exiguus exiguus</i> ( <i>Menexenus</i> ) .. 1939b: 72, fig. 13. | <i>sarasinorum</i> ( <i>Hemiplasta</i> )..... 1939b: 88, fig.19-20. |
| <i>fruhstorferi</i> ( <i>Sipyloidea</i> )..... 1939b: 85, fig. 18. |   |

### 1939 subspecies

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|---|
| <i>exiguus alienigena</i> ( <i>Menexenus</i> )..... 1939b: 73, fig. 12. n.ssp. of <i>M. exiguus</i> Günther, 1939.            |
| <i>horridus horridus toliensis</i> ( <i>Menexenus</i> )..... 1939b: 68, figs 8-9. n.ssp. of <i>M. horridus</i> Brunner, 1907. |
| <i>horridus maribulla</i> ( <i>Menexenus</i> ) ..... 1939b: 65, figs 4-6. n.ssp. of <i>M. horridus</i> Brunner, 1907.         |
| <i>horridus toliensis</i> ( <i>Menexenus</i> )..... 1939b: 67, fig 7. n.ssp. of <i>M. horridus</i> Brunner, 1907.             |

### 1940

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| <i>acheloa</i> ( <i>Libethra</i> )..... 1940a: 496, fig.19.          | <i>involuta</i> ( <i>Micadina</i> )..... 1940b: 238, fig. A, H.    |
| <i>adelpha</i> ( <i>Sipyloidea</i> ) ..... 1940b: 245.               | <i>klapperichi</i> ( <i>Sinophasma</i> ) 1940b: 240, figs B,K,F,N. |
| <i>brevipenne</i> ( <i>Sinophasma</i> )..... 1940b: 244, figs E,L,G. | <i>mirabile</i> ( <i>Sinophasma</i> )..... 1940b: 242, figs C, J.  |
| <i>difficilis</i> ( <i>Micadina</i> ) ..... 1940b: 237.              | <i>poeciloptera</i> ( <i>Phantasca</i> )..... 1940a: 500.          |
| <i>glabra</i> ( <i>Phasgania</i> ) ..... 1940b: 246.                 | <i>tacanae</i> ( <i>Isagoras</i> )..... 1940a: 494.                |
| <i>heteronemia</i> ( <i>Pterolibethra</i> ) ..... 1940a: 499.        | <i>waehneri</i> ( <i>Bacteria</i> )..... 1940a: 495, fig 18.       |
| <i>honei</i> ( <i>Sinophasma</i> )..... 1940b: 243, figs D, M.       |  |

### 1942

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| <i>paradoxus</i> ( <i>Ommatopseudes</i> ) ..... 1942: 323. fig 15. |
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### 1943

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|--|--|
| <i>coeruleomaculata</i> ( <i>Orthonecrosia</i> ) ..... 1943a: 166. | <i>nieuwenhuisi</i> ( <i>Orthonecrosia</i> ) ..... 1943a: 167. |
| <i>croceomaculata</i> ( <i>Paradiacantha</i> (?))..... 1943a: 160. | <i>nigroaxillaris</i> ( <i>Calvisia</i> )..... 1943a: 169.     |
| <i>dajak</i> ( <i>Lonchodes</i> )..... 1943a: 153.                 | <i>speciosa</i> ( <i>Orthonecrosia</i> )..... 1943a: 168.      |
| <i>flavogranulosa</i> ( <i>Necrosia</i> ) ..... 1943a: 164.        | <i>spiniger</i> ( <i>Neocles</i> (?))..... 1943a: 158, fig. 1. |
| <i>neglecta</i> ( <i>Apora</i> )..... 1943a: 152.                  | <i>viridimaculatus</i> ( <i>Syringodes</i> )..... 1943a: 156.  |

**1944**

*calopteryx* (*Kalocorinnis*) ..... 1944: 78, fig. 5. | *longipennis* (*Centema*) ..... 1944: 78.  
*jacobsoni* (*Haaniella*) ..... 1944: 73, figs. 3 & 4. | *parva* (*Haaniella*) ..... 1944: 73, fig. 2.

**1956**

*rubrotaeniatus* (*Ramulus*) ..... 1956a: 90, figs 1-5.



**Figs. 5 & 6.** *Orthonecrosia errans* Günther, 1938 syntypes from Dresden Museum.  
5. Male. 6. Female.

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